Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1757.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale,

The new and fast sailing SCHOONER JOHANNA TUCKER, FRANCIS DAYS, *Master*, lying at Pine Street wharf—her length is sixty eight feet, breadth twenty feet six inches, depth eight feet nine inches and burthen one hundred and four 69-95 tons. For terms apply to the Master on board, or

GEORGE PLUMSTED, No. 168, South Front Street.

april 26 §4t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said BRIG, *Also, FOR SALE*,

Enquire of

John Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG *AMAZON*, For Sale, or Charter.

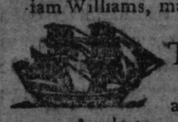
Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.



ALSO, The said Brig for sale, And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP DOMINICK TERRY, John Fleming, *Master*, Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States,
To both Houses of Congress,
APRIL 3, '98

With the Dispatches from the Envoys of the United States at Paris,
Which accompanied the Same.

FOR SALE

At No. 63 North 3d street, at Way & Groff's Printing-Office, No. 27 Arch street, and at the office of the Editor, No. 119, Chesnut-street

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Broker's Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 19.

MR. REED presented two petitions (one from the inhabitants of Bridgwater, and the other from the inhabitants of Abingdon, in the state of Massachusetts) against the arming of merchant's vessels, and praying that every means in the power of government may be taken to prevent a war.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. COIT called up for consideration, the resolution which he had laid upon the table two days ago, on the subject of the naturalization law; which being read, it was made to run in the usual form, viz. that the committee, &c. be directed to enquire and report whether any and what alterations are necessary in the act, &c.

Mr. SITGREAVES wished the committee to have the whole subject before them, in order that they might report a new system respecting naturalization of foreigners, if they should think it necessary. He thought our present situation called for regulations on this head; since, at a time when we may very shortly be involved in war, there are an immense number of French citizens in our country. He could not say what might be the proper measures to be taken with respect to these persons; they should be such as the interest of the country requires; these might be to place them under certain regulations, or by sending them out of the country. He moved to add to the resolution, therefore, the following words, viz. "*and further to consider and report upon the expediency of establishing by law, regulations respecting aliens arriving or residing within the United States.*"

Some conversation took place, as to the propriety of letting this resolution lie for the present, on account of some constitutional objections; but Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, stating the necessity of some regulation of this kind, from a fact within his own knowledge of a Frenchman residing in that state, who some time ago had issued a number of commissions for a certain expedition, which commissions are yet in existence, and that this person constantly employs himself in alienating the affections of the people of that state from their government, the resolution was immediately and unanimously adopted.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. DENT in the chair, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes; when the consideration of the motion of Mr. NICHOLAS for striking out the fourth section, being resumed,

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said, that the fourth section of the bill had never met his approbation, and therefore, altho' the motion for striking it out had been made by the gentleman from Virginia, and advocated upon principles very different from those which influenced his mind, he should nevertheless vote with him for expunging it. He repeated, what he had yesterday intimated, that if it were possible for that member and himself to settle the question by compromise, he would readily agree to give up the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sections, which alone contained the word *convoy*, so offensive to that gentleman, and against which he had displayed all his resentment, provided the other four could be retained. As however the matter could not be settled by composition between them in this way, Mr. Dayton thought it his duty to state his objections against the section, lest, in voting with the mover to expunge it, it might be supposed that he acquiesced in his doctrines and reasoning, than which nothing could be more adverse to his feelings. To him it had always appeared, that when the circumstances of the country, or the general state of things, required any addition to their armed force, whether by land or sea, it became the duty of Congress to establish and provide for it, but that here their powers ceased, and that they were stepping beyond their proper province when they went so far (as in the section in question), as to declare *who* shall be authorized and empowered to employ and direct such force, and more especially *the manner* in which it shall be employed. This the constitution had already decided, by committing to the President of the United States the command of the army and navy, to be directed and employed by him as should seem best, consistently with the state in which we might happen to be; if in peace, consistently with a state of peace, and if in war, in furtherance of the object of it. He would not be understood as insinuating that the right of declaring war was not vested exclusively in Congress; but that whether the declaration should be made, or refused to be made, the military and naval force was not the less under the direction of the President, to be used as should appear to be most likely to promote the general welfare, having regard to the existing state of things, whether of peace or war. That the commander in chief possessed the constitutional power of employing these armed vessels as convoys in time of peace, he himself had no doubt, for he did not see any distinction in principle between employing a naval force to protect our merchantmen in the prosecution of a fair and lawful trade, or in enforcing the observance of the law of nations, and employing the military in enforcing the execution of the municipal law. It was therefore nugatory to enact, in the words of the section, "that the President of the United States be authorized and empowed to employ the armed vessels as convoys, or in any other manner for the purposes of defence," since he already possessed that power and authority, derived too from a higher source, *the people and the constitution*. It might indeed be worse than nugatory, it might be of dangerous precedent, and considered as carrying a strong implication that without this law he could have no such authority, and very naturally too, for why else should it become the subject of legislation. If an act of Congress was necessary in this instance, as the section certainly implied, then Mr. Dayton said, they must go further, and authorize the President by law also to employ the land forces in covering escorts of provision and clothing thro' the Indian country to some of our advanced posts, which could not be approached without passing thro' Indian territory, or to employ our armed vessels in convoying supplies across the lakes to other posts; for, in the navigation of these, as of the ocean, we had not the exclusive right, but other powers participated. Upon neither of these occasions, had this new doctrine been broached, and yet in principle, they were certainly analogous, for in both cases, but especially the latter, hostilities might ensue upon the armed force protecting what was under it's charge, and war might be the consequence. Convinced as he was that the section could convey not a tittle of power to the President, but that, if adopted, it might be thought to establish a principle, the extent and effects of which could not but be injurious, he trusted that it would be rejected. If this should be the case, and gentlemen were rather disposed to retain, than to strike out the succeeding three, merely that they might serve as regulations for any convoys which the President should grant, he should take the liberty of moving to amend the 5th section by persixing to it the following, viz. And be it enacted, &c. that if the President of the United States should think proper to direct all or any part of the naval force herein before provided to serve as convoys, the following rules, regulations and restrictions be observed, viz." With this amendment, the three succeeding sections would very properly be incorporated, and become one, because they were regulatory merely in case of convoys being granted, and not directory as to the granting of them, which should be discretionary with the President alone.

Mr. GALLATIN said, the gentleman from New-Jersey had taken this day, the same ground which he took yesterday on this subject, viz. that the section ought to be struck out, because the constitution has already placed the power in the hands of the President of the United States of applying and employing any Naval force which may be raised by law, in such manner as he thinks fit, according to the state in which the country may at the time.

Mr. G. did not think this principle was recognized by our laws. In the law for completing, manning, and equipping for sea the three frigates, it is said, *the President shall have power to employ the frigates*—an expression which could not have been made use of, had it been supposed that the President had a right to employ them in any manner whatever, by power derived from the Constitution. He believed this opinion of the gentleman from New-Jersey, arose from confounding two distinct ideas, viz. the constitutional power of the President, as Commander in Chief to command, and the legislative application of any force which may be raised by the United States. There is, said he, an essential distinction between the power to command, and the application of a force. To command is certainly subordinate to applying the force. The President of the United States is Commander in Chief of the Militia of the United States; but when that Militia is raised, it is to be applied in a manner specifically directed by law. It is true, that within our own territory, it is in the power of the President to grant escorts, or convoys, for the exportation of any provisions from one part of the United States to another. But these convoys are of a different nature from convoys at sea. The reason is obvious. The one is within our own territory wherein we have exclusive jurisdiction, where no interruption can take place, except from an invading enemy; but over the sea, we have no such jurisdiction. The sea is common property, and being so, we have rights at sea; but other Nations have also rights there, and our vessels meet there armed and unarmed vessels, some rights involved in which have given rise to questions of the most delicate nature.

Besides, if this power of granting convoys in the President be taken for granted, and that he has a right to grant convoys under our present circumstances, a distinction must be assumed, which is not recognized in the Constitution, viz. betwixt the power of making War, and the power of committing hostility. Because it necessarily results from the power of granting convoys, that the President has also the power of authorizing the commission of hostilities. Convoys are granted for the protection, by force, of our trade, and any attack is hostility; and until the distinction which he had mentioned was assumed, it was impossible to allow that the President had any such power.

The committee had been told that the right of granting convoys, is a right which belongs to Neutral Nations; and the gentleman from S. Carolina has given the same right which exists in the Kings of Sweden and Denmark to employ convoys, to the President of the United States. Supposing the premises to be true, all that could be concluded from those examples, was that the sovereignty of a neutral nation had a right to grant convoys; and therefore that Congress, and not the President, had that right here.

The question of granting convoys, is one of the most delicate nature that could come before Congress. The motion made yesterday, was made with a view of deciding that question. The gentleman from New-Jersey taking it for granted, that the power of granting convoys resides in the President, is desirous also of striking out this section. If this section was struck out, then the motion would return on the 5th section, which he hoped would be struck out, and supercede the amendment which the gentleman from New-Jersey said it was his intention to make. As there seemed to be a pretty general consent to strike out the 4th section, he would not detain the committee any longer at present; his only object in rising was to say that he differed altogether in opinion from the gentleman from New-Jersey as to the power of the President in relation to convoys.

Mr. SEWALL said, it could not be expected that these parts of the country which principally depended upon commerce, would readily consent to the abandonment of commerce altogether; but whatever the intentions of gentlemen were, their arguments went that length. It is true, that when we shall enjoy a state of peace, and commerce shall want no attention, the gentleman from Virginia proposes to attend to it. He did not believe, however, that Congress would consent thus to act towards their commercial citizens.

As to the right of the President to employ Convoys, he would make some observations on that point. By the Constitution, he is made the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Congress had seldom had Naval subjects before them; but with respect to the army, he believed no instance had ever occurred in which the President had been directed to employ, or restricted from employing, the armed force in any particular manner.

The gentleman last up had applied himself to the act respecting the frigates. He allowed that that act says the frigates shall be manned and employed. But it did not say how. By directing them to be employed it was shewn that they were not intended to be stationed within the United States. The word might perhaps, be unnecessary. But it was at that time attempted to insert a clause in the act which should have obliged the President to confine the employment of the vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States. This failed; but did the gentleman from Pennsylvania then doubt that the President had the power of employing the frigates when and where he pleased? He believed he did not.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania admits that the President, from being commander in chief, has a right to grant convoys; but he says they are to be confined to our own territory. So that no regard is to be had to our commercial citizens or to the commerce of the United States. Our citizens going without the territory of the United States are to be no longer objects of our attention; our vessels, though they carry with them papers shewing them to be the ships of the United States, it was to be understood that no protection could be afforded to them as such; being once at a certain distance from the United States, our citizens were to be abandoned to the elements, or to the hostility of mankind, wherever they went. If this was the intention of government, that when the citizens of the United States go abroad, they are to be out of the protection of government, and that they are to be attended to only within the lines of our own jurisdiction, this should be thoroughly and perfectly understood, that protection might be sought elsewhere.

Mr. DAYTON said, that he wished to bring to the remembrance of the member from Pennsylvania and of the committee, a section very similar to this contained in a bill "for providing a naval force," which was sent from the Senate to the House during the last session. It would be recollected, that he had then moved to strike it out, for the very reasons which he now suggested against the section under consideration, and they were very generally acquiesced in, and the motion carried by a large majority. It was true that the Senate did not at first accede to the amendment, but upon a conference being had, in which the principles that influenced the amendment were explained, they receded, and the section was rejected. He here read the section from the bill as it originally came from the Senate, expressly "authorizing the President to employ the naval force in such manner as the general interests might require," and repeated the assertion that it was a power which Congress could neither give nor take away, and they had on the former occasion alluded to, so considered and decided it. As to the word "employed," which the gentleman had discovered in the act that was passed, and on which he placed some reliance as supporting his doctrine, it could only be considered as directing more fully their complete equipment for service, and that the ships should be be put in commission for sea, in contradistinction to their being laid up in ordinary. But it was observable too that the general term only was used, and that no expression was found in the law prescribing, as was contended for in the present instance, the *particular manner and service* in which they should be employed.

Mr. NICHOLAS said it appeared strange, that, when gentlemen were agreed as to the thing to be done, they should disagree so widely in their reasons for doing it. The words which the gentleman from New-Jersey had stated to be struck out in the frigate bill, were struck out because they were absurd and unnecessary, because nobody denied that the President had the power of employing vessels within our own jurisdiction; but he would tell the gentleman what was the intention of inserting the clause for restricting their use. It was to prevent the operation of a sentiment which gave to the President all power, and this question was finally negatived by one vote only, from motives of accommodation.

That commerce may be protected in a time of peace, nobody denied; but except such protection was authorized by Congress, and the peace of this country was lost by the measure, the President would be justly chargable with having lost it. Mr. N. asked if there were no intervening acts between a state of peace and a state of war? And that if the President had the power to do acts, the event of which must be war, he had not the power of making war? This power, he insisted, was included in the right to grant convoys; for except searches were to be resisted, the convoy would be of no use; and if they were to be resisted, war must be the consequence.

Mr. N. said he was not surprized at the doctrine of the gentlemant from New-Jersey, as it was in perfect conformity to that which he held the other day with respect to the military establishment. Because the gentleman from Pennsylvania then gave his opinion as to the force of the country, the gentleman from New-Jersey charged him with arrogating to himself the command of the army. So that of the President were so to employ the military force as to leave a district of the country wholly naked and unprotected, the legislature were not to enquire into the sufficiency of the force of the country, because that gentleman would tell them they were arrogating the command of the army. For his own part, he never did see a case in which it was more necessary for the legislature to act than the present, nor where, if they did not act, more responsibility would be thrown upon the President.

The question was put, and carried without a division, for striking out the 4th section.

After the question was carried for striking out the 4th section, Mr. DAYTON rose to move the promised amendment to the 5th section, by introducing immediately after the words "Be it enacted, &c." the following, viz. "That if the President of the United States should think proper to employ any part of the naval force herein before directed, as convoys, the following rules, regulations and restrictions be observed, viz." &c. This would very properly, in his opinion, precede the 5th, 6th and 7th sections, which should be incorporated into one, if the committee were disposed to retain them in the bill; but he acknowledged, for his own part, that he should prefer the striking of these out also, and he suggested this modification to be adopted in the event of a majority being found to vote against expunging them.

Mr. NICHOLAS supposed, that the striking out of the 4th section had determined this question. He could not conceive how this amendment could be necessary, if, according to the gentleman's own opinion, the President has the power to employ these vessels as he pleases. He thought that gentlemen ought to be for striking out the whole section, as it is directory to the President how he shall employ convoys.

Mr. DAYTON said, that the adoption of the amendment he had proposed was not, as the member from Virginia insinuated, inconsistent with the doctrines he had held as to the impropriety of directing by law, *by whom* and in *what way* the naval force should be employed. If amended as proposed, the bill would not be directory to the President to use the ships as convoys, but only regulatory upon the commanders, and upon the masters of the merchantmen who might apply to be taken under convoy. They must produce certain papers before, and do certain things after, they were admitted to such protection, and some doubt might possibly arise with some of the captains of the private vessels, whether they were bound in strictness to obey the regulations without a legislative act.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, there must be some misconception in the business; for it was his opinion that the gentleman from New-Jersey had not read, and did not understand the clause; and when the committee hear it read, he believed they would be of the same opinion. That gentleman says the section is for the regulation of merchant vessels; he (Mr. N.) said it was for the regulation of convoys. Mr. N. read it as follows:

"That no merchant vessel bound from a port of the United States, shall be taken under the protection and convoy of any public armed vessel, which is destined to any place, that is besieged, blockaded or invested; nor, unless satisfactory evidence is produced to the collector, previous to her departure, that the vessel and cargo are *bona fide*, the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; and if bound to the ports of one of the belligerent powers, that no goods, wares or merchandize, contraband by the general law of nations, or by any treaty to which the United States are a party, are laden on board the same. Duplicate certificates of this effect, ascertaining the nature and quality of the cargo, shall be furnished by the collector of the district where the cargo was laden, one of which shall be delivered to the commanding officer of the convoy, and the other retained by the captain of the merchant vessels. And in cases where merchant vessels of the United States are to be taken under convoy, bound from foreign ports, certificates of the same nature, including the same provisions, shall be obtained from the consul resident at such ports, one of which shall be delivered to the commander of the convoy, and if no consul should be established at such port, then certificates containing evidence of a like nature attested by two witnesses and taken before a judge, magistrate, or notary public, shall be procured."

Mr. OTIS was in favour of the motion. He had, however, no doubt that if the section was struck out, it would still be in the power of the President to employ the vessels as he should think proper; and he could see no contradiction between this amendment, and the declaration of the gentleman from New-Jersey; for, although the President of the United States may have the right, as Commander in Chief, when vessels are armed, to employ them as convoys, yet it does not follow that the Legislature shall not point out the particular manner in which they shall be employed, and under what restrictions convoys shall or shall not be granted. The President is Commander in Chief of the Army, and of the militia when called out, but Congress might nevertheless direct the use of them. He believed, therefore, it would be equally proper to leave the employment of these vessels wholly to the President, or to direct them to be employed as convoys. The question recurs, whether it is expedient to introduce these regulations; and, for his own part, he thought them proper.

In our present relation with France, it was his opinion, that the treaty betwixt the two countries must be considered as annulled, by repeated and gross violations on her part.—Whilst the treaty was in existence, a certain mode of search was directed; but the subject was now left at large, and some doubts might arise whether Captains of vessels should now submit to a search. His opinion was that every attempt made by a French armed vessel to search our merchant vessels ought to be resisted with force. But if this limitation was not prescribed, the President would, perhaps, feel himself under an obligation to grant convoys only under certain restrictions, and cases might occur in which the Captain of a convoy would not suffer a vessel under his care to be searched. He thought it better to take away this obstacle of search altogether, that our convoys might sail boldly through the ocean, and resist every attack made upon our trade.

Mr. S. SMITH said, he should be for striking out this section altogether. Had this propolition for convoys come forward during their extraordinary session, he should then have voted against it, because he then considered peace as within our grasp. But he should be against any thing being said in this bill about convoys, as nothing had been said about convoys in the frigate bill. If a war took place (and we must soon either have a war or a treaty with France) some of the directions given in this section for the employment of the vessels, would not be suitable to such a state of things; and if a treaty could be accomplished, convoys would be unnecessary. It was useless, he said, to place things in this half-way betwixt peace and war. The subject was taken up as a measure of defence, but it might soon become a measure of offence. He wished to strike out every thing which relates to convoys.

Mr. HARPER did not think it of much importance whether these sections were retained or not. He was, however, most in favour of the mode pointed out by the gentleman from Maryland, as he conceived the right of employing these vessels as he pleased was placed in the hands of the President by the Constitution, and he believed he did not want the instructions of this House how he was to employ them. Whilst we remain at peace (if we could be considered in such a state at this time) he would doubtless adopt all those regulations which should not interfere with a state of peace; and if that state of things should be changed, he would also change his mode of acting.

Mr. DAYTON was happy to find that very many members concurred with him in opinion that the power of employing these vessels, as he thought proper, was vested in the President of the United States; finding this to be the case, he would withdraw his motion, and be

in favour of striking out the 5th, 6th and 7th sections.—As to the member from Virginia's not understanding him, he did not wish to be understood by that gentleman, but by the committee; for when he was urging arguments in favour of his own motion to strike out the 4th section, that gentleman represented him as arguing against it.

The fifth, sixth and seventh sections were then struck out without opposition.

Mr. S. SMITH now moved to strike out sixteen (the number of vessels to be employed) in the first section, for the purpose of inserting twelve. He did not make this motion, he said, because he thought sixteen too many, but because he did not believe we could, in any moderate time, put in force more than twelve. He took up this idea from the report of the Secretary of War, now on the table, which stated that cannon could not be procured for the two revenue cutters during the recess of Congress; because also he thought there would be some difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of men to man the three frigates and twelve of these vessels; and because he thought this number of vessels, with proper exertions, might be purchased and got to sea in two months from the passing of the law.—When he said this, he meant that application should be made to the different ports in the Union, where he apprehended these vessels might be met with, and such as were calculated for the purpose. He would state such a division of this force as would appear to him proper. At Salem, he supposed, one of these vessels might be got ready; at Boston, one of the large and one of the small size; at Newport, one of the largest size; at New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, one of each size; one at Norfolk of either of the two sizes; and one at Charleston. At Baltimore, he knew that one of his constituents had for sale a vessel in every respect fit to carry 22 or 24 guns, a prime sailer, and which might be got ready for sea in six or eight weeks. This was the mode which he contemplated following; for if the vessels were to be built, it would require a year to get them ready, and then perhaps they might not be wanted. He was for that kind of force which could be got without delay; and he also wished to provide such as should not too much exhaust our resources—Money, he said, was defence; oppress our money resources, and the whole system will be oppressed.

Mr. SEWALL was sorry to differ in opinion from a gentleman whose conduct in joining heartily in effecting measures for the defence of our country, since his conviction from the late dispatches, with respect to the danger of our situation, must have afforded great satisfaction to the public. The gentleman from Maryland is for limiting the force, not because he does not believe it to be necessary, but because he is of opinion more cannot be got ready in time to be of service. He has enumerated the ports at which he supposes vessels may be got; but he has omitted a number from which the remaining four vessels might easily be supplied. He did not mention Newburyport, where the frigate Alliance (one of the best in the service) was built in the late war. In that neighbourhood, he doubted not, all the four vessels might be supplied. But Portsmouth was also omitted, at which place there lie materials which were purchased for the frigates in the year 1794, equal to the building one of these vessels—Portland was also omitted; so that nothing would be more easy than to supply the deficiency. As to our means with respect to money, he believed there was a spirit existed in the country on this occasion which would provide the means of our defence; and he believed our resources could not be better applied than in procuring sixteen of these vessels.

Mr. JOSIAH PARKER seconded the motion in favour of twelve vessels, not because he thought sixteen too many, but because he thought it better to agree to such a force as could immediately be got ready. He believed that more men could not easily be got than would man the three frigates and twelve of these vessels, and it would be doubtful whether arms could be got for more. He thought it would be well, however, to cause the additional frigates to be built, many of the materials for which being on hand. He had no doubt twelve vessels might be immediately got. He had authority to say, that in one hundred days, two vessels of 20 guns each, could be built at Norfolk. Mr. P. regretted that we had occasion to raise this force. He had, before things came to this present crisis, thought it would have been well to have shut ourselves up from European broils; but he was now convinced of the necessity of placing ourselves in a posture of defence, and when he recollected we had 800,000 tons of shipping, and betwixt 40 and 50,000 sailors, who, at 15 dollars a month, earn nine million dollars a year, and who will, without the proposed protection, be thrown upon the wide world, and probably be driven out of their country, and the capital which employs them be lost, he was desirous of taking such measures as would produce the best and most prompt defence.

Mr. BROOKS was in favour of the larger number. He did not think the objections to it well founded. The gentlemen from Virginia and Maryland acknowledge that twelve vessels can be procured within a few months; and if so, there could not be great difficulty in getting four more. To the places mentioned at which vessels could be procured, might be added Hudson. With respect to the guns, they were a mere bagatelle. There would be no difficulty in obtaining nine pounders.

Mr. GALLATIN was in favour of the smaller number. He did not think they could be employed upon any rational plan as convoys, considering the extent of our coast and tonnage; but, in case of war, they might be used along our coast to drive off privateers. In that case, although a larger number than sixteen might be wanted; yet the twelve, with the three frigates, would be as many as our resources could conveniently meet the expences of; he should therefore be in favour of that number. He stated the expence of this armament, according to the estimate of the Secretary of War, to be at the rate of 100,000 dollars for each vessel, and referred to the expences already incurred and to be incurred for our internal defence, in order to shew that twelve would be as many as could be conveniently provided for at present.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS was in favour of the amendment, because he thought twelve vessels more than sufficient. There could be no doubt that any number of vessels might be built and purchased; but it was necessary to consider where the immediate resources could be found to pay for them. 340,000 dollars were already provided for our fortifications, which he thought too much; also, twelve companies of artillery, which were, in his opinion, four companies too many. 900,000 dollars had been appropriated for cannon, arms, &c. though he thought 600,000 would have been sufficient; and the committee were now called upon to vote for sixteen vessels, when he thought half the number might suffice.—They had been told that our revenue would be found equal to every expence; but to make it so, they had also been told, that the landed interest must be called upon for three, four, or five millions of dollars a year. He knew the landed property of this country was equal to any expence, and in case of a war (which God forbid) both money and personal service would be chearfully afforded; but when farmers were called upon to pay their money, they would enquire into the propriety of this and that appropriation. They would enquire into the business of the frigates, and ask how many revenue cutters we have. He had heard nothing said of them. If war was to take place, we should want floating batteries, gun boats, and the like, for the defence of our ports and harbours. The question was whether these vessels were to be considered as for the defence of our sea coast only, or as for convoys. If for the latter, neither sixteen nor six and thirty would be sufficient; but for the protection of the coast, and partial convoys, he thought eight, with the three frigates and cutters, would be adequate. It was of no use to say vessels could be built here and there, he would purchase those already built; and perhaps it would be proper to direct six or eight others built with the materials on hand.

It was true that our shipping amounts to about 800,000 tons, or perhaps, deducting for captures, it may be reduced to 700,000, and that our seamen amount to 40 or 50,000, a great part of which property and men would be thrown out of employ, if protection in some measure was not afforded to our commerce; but he also knew that several seamen of the Eastern States, finding their employment of late precarious, had settled as farmers in his neighborhood, and after a little time were among the best farmers in the country. He thought it probable that others might take the same course.

As to the commerce of this country, he thought it had been extended too far. As an agriculturalist, he would go all reasonable lengths in the protection of commerce; but when that commerce becomes so unwieldy that it is not possible to protect one fourth of it, he could not go the lengths that some gentlemen were desirous of going for the protection of it. Nearly five millions of drawback were last year allowed to the merchants of this country on goods imported, from which our revenue has not been encreased—He was ready to meet the commercial gentlemen on this assertion, and if twelve vessels were agreed upon, he should propose an additional duty on drawbacks, as well as some additional duties on articles of luxuries imported. He knew that the commercial and agricultural interests were intimately connected—but he wished agriculture not to be too heavily burdened for the support of commerce. If the landed interest were to be called upon for three or four million dollars a year to protect commerce, the country had better have no commerce at all.

Mr. W. asked if the strength of the country did not consist in the number of its inhabitants? Does extensive commerce populate the country? It did not; it was a mistaken zeal which drove men to pursue commerce instead of agriculture, and to suppose that it was that which served the best interests of the country. He did not believe it. At the close of the late war, in 1783 and 1784, in the part of the country from which he came, the people never saw happier days—their wealth flowed in all sides; any quantity of money could have been had; but two years afterwards, the people were drawn off from their own domestic manufactures, to purchase foreign commodities, and their state became completely changed. In the Eastern States, in particular, manufactories were encreasing; but when foreign commodities began to flow in such abundance into the country, the home manufactories were annihilated, and the people got into debt.

This expensive protection of commerce had long been foreseen, and on that ground the establishment of a Navy had always been opposed; but the dispute with Algiers had unhappily given birth to a Naval system, and he feared it would imperceptibly increase upon us; and if the landed interest did not keep it down, the whole commercial income would not support it. Mr. W. referred to the Navy of England, and said it had been the parent of her immense National Debt; and if we went to any extent in the establishment of a Navy, we might bid adieu to the plan of paying off our national debt; we should be forever climbing the hill, and forever sinking to the bottom. He was satisfied the landed interest would chearfully come forward to defend the country against invasion, but not for extensive convoys to protect our trade. He had no objection to eight vessels for the protection of our coast, and partial convoys to our trade from depredations, which with the frigates and cutters, he thought would be sufficient. The Eastern States, he said, had nothing to fear on their coast; it was the southern and middle states which stood most in need of defence.

Mr. MACON said, the present debate was a very uncommon one, for they were all upon one side. For his part, he was against building or purchasing any vessels; there was a provision in the bill which had not been noticed, which was, that the President should have power to hire vessels, he hoped they would be hired, instead of being either purchased or built, as it would require much less money, and he believed money would be much wanted, if we were to go to war; but he did not think either 12 or 16 vessels would be equal to the protection of commerce. He did not think it necessary to bring all the subjects into the debate, which some gentlemen had thought it necessary to introduce. If a land tax was found necessary and laid, he had no doubt it would be collected. He wished the question might be taken, and they might get home, and do something towards raising the money they were now about expending.

Mr. HARPER had no doubt the landed interest would have sense enough to see that the connection betwixt the commercial and agricultural interests was such, that whatever was paid for the protection of one was paid for the protection of the other. He should vote in favour of this motion, not for the reasons assigned, but because he agreed in opinion with the gentleman who made, and the gentleman who seconded the motion. He believed such a number of vessels might be effectually employed, and a greater number if they could be immediately got; but he believed twelve, with the three frigates, would be as many as could be immediately got into service, and by the time they were got in readiness, it would be seen what farther number were necessary, and as twelve would combine a more general vote than sixteen, he should be in favour of that number; not from any apprehensions that the resources of the country were not equal to the expence, or that the people would be unwilling to bear it—upon neither of these points had he any hesitation.

The question was put and carried 49 to 27.

[*The remainder of this debate to-morrow.*]

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *April 27.*

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

No. V.

From a retrospect of what *has been*, a view of what *is*, and of what in all human probability *will be*, we are bound by every consideration to make preparation for the event. We have been once scorched by the *ignis belli*, and have found that endeavors for its extinguishment are better than slight: for where no obstruction is made, it always spreads far and wide and burns up nations to atoms. We must not expect to raise up men by stamping on the ground, nor to animate and humanize stones by casting them behind us. A dependance upon miracles would be our destruction; while an exertion of our power, would preserve our existence, our government and our liberties.

In case we should be a prey to the rapacity of France without opposition, our fate would be as deplorable, as if we had met force with force. We should not be admitted to the privileges of conquered countries in general, for that nation is implacable in temper and furious in revenge. No right of *postliminium*, or renunciation of property acquired by arms need be looked for. We should be colonized, laid under requisition, and (dire anticipation) fraternized. Is not then, the power to prevent such calamities to be enforced? Are we to stand idle spectators of preparations for our own annihilation? Far be it from me, to disturb the tranquility of the people by prospects so distressing—if they are to be realized, American inactivity must bear the blame; for myself, I could no more view the portentous clouds that have overcast the serenity of our political horizon, and not feel apprehensive of a storm, than I could leap from the steeple with an expectation of lighting harmless on the ground. Yet there are some, whom you would think, could play a game of chess while their legs were amputated:—such *sang froid*—These people will say "there is no danger—the French will not invade us—they are not such fools." Yes they are fools? foolish enough to commence war without a cause,—foolish enough to invade England;—foolish enough to defy Omnipotence. In short, though it is said "if any wish to become wise, let him first become a fool," French foolishness endureth so long, that they would try to fool us out of our independance, before their wisdom would shew them the *foolishness* of making the attemp.

The enthusiastic excentricities of their rulers make them think *impossibilities* attainable. Some of them would believe it practicable to march under water from Calais to Dover, or to convoy an army there in air balloons; or to lay a train of gun-powder across the Atlantic, to communicate with a mine which would destroy America with its explosion; or to build a bridge from continent to continent, as Xerxes did over the Hellespont—or to dig down to their antipodes. From people of such characters, may we not expect invasion when it is threatened?

I have seen some people (whom Hotspur would call "popinjays") who would say, "it is a very pretty fight" if the city was on fire. Or, if the French were to give the signal for battle against the American army, these gentlemen (rather gentlewomen) would exclaim "the French music is exquisite."

There is another description of men, who would remove from the settlements—run to the mountains—surrender every thing—do any thing—fly any where, to avoid fighting,

"——Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum; vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes."

No matter where—out of the reach of a cannon-ball. I hope, for the honor of the United States, that few such characters are to be found within her borders; but, of those procrastinating, fearless gentry, there are too many.

There are others again who are aware of the danger and of the necessity of resistance; but ashamed, or too stubborn to surrender French principles because they once held them. I mean those commonly called democrats. I am happy to observe, that great numbers have espoused the right side of the question, *shall we be friends or enemies to the enemies of America?* But there are many delinquents.

Oh! my Countrymen! this is not the time for division, but unanimity—not for parties, but whole bodies? Let us all associate, that we may be stronger in our mutual support. Let us concur in our endeavors to keep the vessel afloat—if she sinks, we perish all together: dispute not which side is strongest—which side shall direct the helm, which was *right* or which *wrong*, in *this* or *that* case. The ambition of us all ought to be the independence of all, and the object of us all, the preservation of all.

ARISTIDES.

The following curious instance of the vigilance of the police of Paris, under the ancient government, is extracted from a "A Treatise on the Police of London"; a new and interesting work, which is now in the press, and will be published the latter end of this month.

A merchant of high respectability in Bourdeaux, had occasion to visit the metropolis upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount.

On his arrival at the gates of Paris, a genteel looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addressed him to this effect: "Sir, I have been waiting for you some time; according to my notes you were to arrive at this hour, and your person, your carriage, and your portmanteau exactly answer the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honour of conducting you to Monsieur de Sartine."

The gentleman astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more so at hearing the name of the lieutenant of the police mentioned, demanded to know what Monsieur de Sartine wanted with him, adding at the same time, that he never had committed any offence against the laws, and that he could have no right to interrupt or detain him.

The messenger declared himself perfectly ignorant of the cause of the detention, stating at the same time, that when he had conducted him to Monsieur de Sartine, he should have executed his orders, which were merely ministerial.

After some further explanations the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him accordingly. Monsieur de Sartine received him with great politeness; and after requesting him to be seated, to his great astonishment, he described his portmanteau, and told him the exact sum in bills and specie, which he had brought with him to Paris, and where he was to lodge, his usual time of going to bed, and a number of other circumstances, which the gentleman had conceived could only be known to himself.—Monsieur de Sartine, having thus excited attention, put this extraordinary question to him—"Sir, are you a man of courage?" The gentleman, still more astonished at the singularity of such an interrogatory, demanded the reason why he put such a strange question to him, adding at the same time, that no man ever doubted his courage. Mons. de Sartine replied—"Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered this night! If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour, but be careful that you do not fall a-sleep; neither will it be proper for you to look under the bed, or into any of the closets which are in your bed-chamber (which he accurately described)—you must place your portmanteau in its usual situation near your bed, and discover no suspicion; leave what remains to me—If, however, you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person, who shall personate you, and go to bed in your stead."

After some farther explanation, which convinced the gentleman that Mons. de Sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, he refused to be personated, and formed an immediate resolution literally to follow the directions he had received: he accordingly went to bed at his usual hour, which was eleven o'clock. At half past twelve (the time mentioned by M. de Sartine) the door of the bed-chamber burst open, and three men entered with a dark lantern, daggers and pistols. The gentleman who of course was awake, perceived one of them to be his own servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed and settled the plan of putting him to death. The gentleman hearing all this and not knowing by what means he was to be relieved, it may naturally be supposed, was under great perturbation of mind during such an awful interval of suspence; when at the moment the villains were preparing to commit this horrid deed, four police officers, acting under Mons. de Sartine's orders, who were concealed under the bed, and in the closet rushed out and seized the offenders, with the property in their possession, and in the act of preparing to commit the murder. The consequence was the perpetration of the atrocious deed was prevented, and sufficient evidence obtained to convict the offenders. Mons. de Sartine's intelligence enabled him to prevent this horrid act of robbery and murder; which but for the accuracy of the system, would probably have been carried into execution.

Mons. de Sartine, it seems, kept a sharp look out for these democratic vermin: he had compleat lists of their whole fraternity in France, and he watched every step they took from one end of the kingdom to the other. Had all his successors used the same activity and vigilance, the good king Louis would be sitting on his throne at this day, and some of the conspirators would have been exalted in chains, or labouring in the gallies. But the police was much relaxed; the brigands were suffered to prowl through the country; and from robbing and assassinating individuals, they rose in a climax of crimes to rob and murder nations.

Twenty thousand of these ruffians were employed by the philosophical *illuminés* to regenerate their countrymen. They were the *heroes* of the 10th of August and the 2d of September, who put the finishing hand to the fatal revolution in France; and men of the same character have since that period convulsed and disorganized all Europe.

If these be the sort of NERVES that the *Aurora* boasted of on a late occasion, and I really suspect the young *philosopher* means no other, God preserve me, and all whom I love, from their regenerating cuttoes.

However, be this as it may—as in one of those dreams of philosophy, with which the body politic has been greatly pestered, we have set a wide door open for the reception of strangers of all countries and descriptions, (some of whom are hardly landed before they begin to reform our government, while others resume their old trades of house-breaking and highway-robbing) it will not be amiss to learn from our older states how to manage such gentry, and how to guard our lives and estates from their depredations. *The proper study of man is man*; and it ought more especially to be the study of those, who are placed as watchmen on the walls of our Zion, whose office it is to "magnify the law," and to render it the "terror of evil doers." The growing corruption of manners and principles, the frequent conflagrations, robberies and murders committed of late, not only evince some great imperfection in the laws, or negligence in the execution, but are alarming symptoms of depravity, that menace still more extensive evils.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE STAND—*No. VI.*

The inevitable conclusion from the facts which have been presented is, that revolutionary France has been and continues to be governed by a spirit of proselytism, conquest, domination and rapine. The detail well justifies the position that we may have to contend at our very doors for our independence and liberty.

When the wonders atchieved by the arms of France are duly considered, the possibility of the overthrow of Great-Britain seems not to be chimerical. If by any of those extraordinary coincidences of circumstances which occasionally decide the fate of empires, the meditated expedition against England shall succeed, or if by the immense expense to which that country is driven, and the derangement of her commerce by the powerful means employed to that end, her affairs shall be thrown into such disorder as may enable France to dictate to her the terms of peace; in either of these unfortunate events, the probability is, that the United States will have to choose between the surrender of their sovereignty, the new modelling of their government according to the fancy of the directory—the emptying of their wealth by contributions into the coffers of the greedy and insatiable monster—and resistance to invasion, in order to compel submission to those ruinous conditions.

In opposition to this, it is suggested that the interest of France, concurring with the difficulty of execution, is a safe-guard against the enterprize. It is asked, what incentives sufficiently potent can stimulate to so unpromising an attempt?

The answer is, the strongest passions of bad hearts—inordinate ambition, the love of domination, that prime characteristic of the despots of France—the spirit of vengeance for the presumption of having thought and acted for ourselves, a spirit which has marked every step of the revolutionary leaders—the fanatical egotism of obliging the rest of the world to adapt their political system to the French standard of perfection—the desire of securing the future control of our affairs by humbling and ruining the independent supporters of their country, and of elevating the partizans and tools of France—the desire of entangling our commerce with preferences and restrictions which would give to her the monopoly—these passions the most imperious; these motives the most enticing to a crooked policy, are sufficient persuasives to undertake the subjugation of this country.

Added to these primary inducements, the desire of finding an outlet for a part of the vast armies which, on the termination of the European war, are likely to perplex and endanger the men in power, would be an auxiliary motive of great force. The total loss of the troops sent would be no loss to France. Their cupidity would be readily excited to the undertaking, by the prospect of dividing among themselves the fertile lands of this country. Great-Britain once silenced, there would be no insuperable obstacle to the transportation. The divisions among us, which have been urged to our commissioners as one motive to a compliance with the unreasonable demands of the directory, would be equally an encouragement to invasion. It would be believed, that a sufficient number would flock to the standard of France, to render it easy to quell the resistance of the rest. Drunk with success, nothing would be thought too arduous to be accomplished.

It is too much a part of our temper to indulge an over-weening security. At the close of our revolution war, the phantom of perpetual peace danced before the eyes of every body—We see at this early period with how much difficulty war has been parried, and that with all our efforts to preserve peace, we are now in a state of partial hostility. Untaught by this experience, we now seem inclined to regard the idea of invasion as incredible, and to regulate our conduct by the belief of its improbability. Who would have thought eighteen months ago, that Great-Britain would have been at this time in serious danger of an invasion from France? Is it not now more probable that such a danger may overtake us, than it was then that it would so soon assail Great-Britain?

There are currents in human affairs, when events, at other times little less than miraculous, are to be considered as natural and simple. Such were the æras of Macedonian, of Roman, of Gothic, of Saracen inundation. Such is the present æra of French fanaticism. Wise men, when they discover the symptoms of a similar æra, look for prodigies, and prepare for them with foresight and energy.

Admit that in our case invasion is upon the whole improbable; yet if there are any circumstances which pronounce that the apprehension of it is not absolutely chimerical, it is the part of wisdom to act as if it was likely to happen. What are the inconveniences of preparation compared with the infinite magnitude of the evil, if it shall surprise us unprepared? They are lighter than air, weighed against the smallest probability of so disastrous a result.

But what is to be done? Is it not wiser to compound on any terms than to provoke the consequences of resistance?

To do this is dishonor—it is ruin—it is death. Waving other considerations, there can be no reliance on its efficacy. The example of Portugal teaches us that it is to purchase disgrace—not safety. The cravings of despotic rapacity may be appeased, but they are not to be satisfied. They will quickly renew their force, and call for new sacrifices in proportion to the facility with which the first were made. The situation of France is likely to make plunder for a considerable time to come, an indispensable expedient of government. Excluding the great considerations of public policy, and bringing the matter to the simple test of pecuniary calculation, resistance is to be preferred to submission. The surrender of our whole wealth would only procure respite, not safety. The disbursements for war will chiefly be at home. They will not necessarily carry away our riches, and they will preserve our honor and give us security.

But in the event supposed, can we oppose with success? There is no event in which we may not look with confidence to a successful resistance. Though Great-Britain should be impolitic or wicked enough (which is hoped to be impossible) to compromise her differences with France, by an agreement to divide the United States according to the insulting threat of the agents of France, still it is in our power to maintain our independence, and baffle every enemy. The people of the United States, from their number, situation and resources, are invincible, if they are provident and faithful to themselves.

The question returns, what is to be done? Shall we declare war? No—there are still chances for avoiding a general rupture which ought to be taken. Want of success may bring the present despots to reason. Every day may produce a revolution which may substitute better men in their place and lead to honorable accommodation.

Our true policy is, in the attitude of calm defiance, to meet the aggressions upon us by proportionate resistance, and to prepare vigorously for further resistance. To this end, the chief measures requisite are

to invigorate our Treasury by calling into activity the principal untouched resources of revenue—to fortify in earnest our chief sea ports—to establish founderies and increase our arsenals—to create a respectable naval force and to raise with the utmost diligence a considerable army. Our merchant vessels ought to be permitted not only to arm themselves but to sink or capture their assailants. Our vessels of war ought to cruise on our coast and serve as convoys to our trade.—In doing this they ought also to be authorized not only to sink or capture assailants, but likewise to capture and bring in privateers found hovering within twenty leagues of our coast. For this last measure, precedent, if requisite, is to be found in the conduct of neutral powers on other occasions.

This course, it will be objected, implies a state of war. Let it be so—But it will be a limited and mitigated state of war, to grow into general war or not, at the election of France. What may be that election will probably depend on future and incalculable events. The continuation of success on the part of France, would ensure war. The want of it might facilitate accommodation. There are examples in which states have been for a long time in a state of partial hostility without proceeding to general rupture.—The duration of this course of conduct on our part may be restricted to the continuance of the two last decrees of France; that by which the trade of neutrals with the ports of her enemies has been intercepted, and that by which vessels and their cargoes composed in whole or in part of British fabrics are liable to seizure and condemnation.

The declared suspension of our treaties with France is a measure of evident justice and necessity. It is the natural consequence of a total violation on one side. It would be preposterous to be fettered by treaties which are wholly disregarded by the other party. It is essentially our interest to get rid of the guarantee in the treaty of alliance which on the part of France is likely to be henceforth nugatory; on the part of the United States it is a substantial and dangerous stipulation, obliging them in good faith to take part with France in any future, defensive war in which her West-India colonies may be attacked. The consular convention is likewise a mischievous instrument devised by France in the spirit of extending her influence into other countries, and producing to a certain extent IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO.

It may be happy for the United States that an occasion has been furnished by France in which with good faith they may break thro' these trammels; re-adjusting, when reconciliation shall take place, a basis of connection or intercourse more convenient and more eligible.

The resolution to raise an army, it is to be feared is *that one* of the measures suggested which will meet with the greatest obstacle—and yet it is the one which ought to unite opinion. Being merely a precaution for internal security, it can in no sense tend to provoke war; and looking to eventual security in a case which if it should happen would threaten our very existence as a nation, it is the most important.

The history of our revolution war is a serious admonition to it. The American cause had nearly been lost for want of creating in the first instance a solid force, commensurate in duration with the war. Immense additional expence and waste and a variety of other evils were incurred which might have been avoided.

Suppose an invasion, and that we are left to depend on militia alone—Can it be doubted, that a rapid and formidable progress would in the first instance be made by the invader? Who can answer what dismay this might inspire—how far it might go to create general panic—to rally under the banners of the enemy the false and the timid? The imagination cannot without alarm anticipate the consequences. Prudence commands that they shall be guarded against. To have a good army on foot will be the best of all precautions to prevent as well as to repel invasion.

The propriety of the measure is so palpable, that it will argue treachery or incapacity in our councils, if it be not adopted. The friends of the government owe it to their own characters to press it; its opposers can give no better proof that they are not abandoned to a foreign power than to concur in it. The public safety will be more indebted to its advocates than to the advocates of any other measure, in proportion as our Independence and Liberty are of more consequence than our trade.

It is the fervent wish of Patriotism that our Councils and nation may be united and resolute. The dearest interests call for it. A great public danger commands it. Every good man will rejoice to embrace the adversary of his former opinions if he will now by candor and energy evince his attachment to his country. Whoever does not do this consigns himself to irrevocable dishonor.—But it is not the triumph over a political rival, which the true lover of his country desires—it is the safety and the welfare of that country—and he will gladly share with his bitterest opponent, the glory of defending and preserving her. Americans rouse! be unanimous, be virtuous, be firm, exert your courage, trust in heaven, and nobly defy the enemies both of GOD and MAN!!

TITUS MANLIUS.

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

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At his Circulating Library, No. 71 North Third street, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL, HYSON,
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On moderate terms.

Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&tf

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

ESCAPES.

The citizens were alarmed yesterday, about noon, by the ringing of the bells, It proved to be a call to the gaol, which had been broken open by the prisoners, principally debtors, *twenty four* of whom had escaped.

A circumstance of this kind interests every class of men, we have therefore taken pains to obtain particulars, which are thus stated—

A few moments before twelve, upwards of forty prisoners, came driving down stairs in a body, armed with *pistols*, which had spring bayonets affixed to them, and clubs. They knocked down the turnkey and assaulted the *front* inner door, the lock of which they absolutely burst off. Seeing opposition in front of the prison collecting, they flew to the rear of the house, and pried their way through into the yard, firing at every one who opposed them, and forced their way through a croud of officers and citizens who found it impossible to stem their impetuosity—but, by skill and numbers, the officers and citizens retook ten of them through the fire of all their pistols; not however, without receiving many wounds. The other *fourteen* made a successful escape: their names see in the sheriff's advertisement in this paper, by which 200 dollars are offered for their apprehension. Those taken were put in the dungeon.

The officers of the gaol appear to have faithfully performed their duty—what man, unconscious of design, could oppose such a torrent.

Their being armed in such a manner, may be conceived somewhat mysterious—but these could easily have been smuggled in from time to time, by the friends of the prisoners.

Many citizens acquired much credit by their exertions, at the risque of their lives, in aiding the magistrates in this moment of alarm. There are many evidences also of the vigilance of the officers; Mr. William W. Parker, deputy sheriff, took two of the prisoners himself, each armed with pistols: and we are told that this is not the first instance of his exertions in cases of this kind.

It pains us to mention the fate of our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Peter Lorillard, tobacconist, in Chatham street; he received a ball thro' his body, from one of the prisoners, after he had retaken him, and his state was conceived very dangerous last evening.

One Long, a carman, unfortunately received four wounds in his body and limbs, with buck shot, but they were not conceived dangerous. Three other citizens were slightly wounded. Watson, now in the dungeon was badly wounded before he resigned. *(Argus.)*

JAIL-MUTINY.

We have to record an extremely unpleasant occurrence of yesterday.

About 12 o'clock, a number of prisoners, some confined for debt, others for forgery and swindling, armed with pistols, &c. made a descent upon the Turnkeys, and with the most undaunted proceedings forced their way through the doors. Having got out, they had to contend with a body of citizens called together by the alarm, and who, to prevent their escape, made use of various means to secure them; and here we are sorry to say, that Mr. Peter Lorillard, a respectable tobacco manufacturer, was shot through the body by one of the escapeants and is now expiring. One or two other citizens were slightly wounded; a Mr. Watson, prisoner, dangerously so.

The agitation produced by this affray has rendered it impossible to be particular.

Not more than four or five got off, the rest rest are dungeoned. It is not yet ascertained who shot Mr. Lorillard.

Placed as Mr. Hazard, the keeper was, no man could have behaved with more becoming firmness; and since the return of those misguided objects of legal severity, Mr. Hazard's tenderness and humanity has excited even their thanks. [*Daily Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Jeremie, dated March 4.

"It is 15 days since the Brigands have been on our territory; they entered by L'Ouest, where they were well received, leaving there 200 killed, and having a great many wounded. Two days afterwards, Dumolard was attacked by the Brigands at Jaques Thomas; the first shock lasted two hours, when they retired, leaving 83 dead on the field, of which three fourths were mulattoes; in an hour and a half they returned to the charge and carried the post, the garrison being obliged to retreat for want of ammunition; we lost 25 men, which is inconsiderable when we consider that 120 men were only there to defend the post against 800.—The bravery of the commander, officers and soldiers, cannot be surpassed. Dumolard was slightly wounded. It is impossible to describe the wisdom and activity of Col. Spencer; he was every where almost in an instant."

BOSTON, April 23.

The schr. Two Friends, Tufton, which sailed from hence to Halifax, the 21st March is lost off Cape Sables. We are very sorry to add to this account the loss of the crew and passengers, 32 in number, save six, of which we understand Mr. C. Powell is one: his wife and daughters, who were also on board, shared the fate of the unfortunates.

Aloes at Auction.

On TEUSDAY next, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock at FOOTMAN and Co's. Auction Store, will be sold for approved indorsed notes at 60 days.

A Quantity of Cape Aloes

In lots to suit the purchasers, of a good quality, being the property of a person deceased,

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*

april 26. dts

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. april 20—3aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *April 27.*

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the expences of the Military Establishment for the year 1798. The several items in the bill were generally filled agreeably to the estimate of the Secretary of War, without debate, except in the case of the Quarter Master's Department. It was proposed by Mr. Harper to fill this blank with 200,000 dollars; by Mr Gallatin wich 150,000. The first was negatived, and the latter carried. The committee of the whole went through the bill, the house took up the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the course of the sitting, Mr. Thomas presented a petition from 5000 inhabitants of this city and liberties, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of the Executive in its negotiations with France, and a determination to support every measure which may be thought necessary by the constituted authorities, for the support of our government, constitution and independence. A very large body of merchants and others attended the house with this petition.

The Speaker said he had received a letter this morning, signed Thomas Pinckney, which he was desired to lay before the house. It was accordingly read. It stated that when he (Mr. Pinckney) had concluded the late treaty with the Spanish government, the Spanish Minister, the Prince of Peace, informed him the presents usually given in such cases would be prepared for him, and that also when he took leave of the British Court, the like information was given to him by the Minister there. To both which he replied, that the constitution of the United States forbade its ministers from receiving any presents from a foreign Prince or State, without the consent of Congress; that in due time he would ask that consent, and act accordingly. This letter asks for the determination of Congress. It was moved by Mr. Rutledge to refer this letter to a select committee; Mr. Macon wished it to go to a committee of the whole house. After some observations, the latter motion was negatived, and the former carried.

Married on Tuesday evening the 24th inst. by the Rev. David Bard, John Heap, Esq. of Shippensburg, to Mrs. Sarah Smith, junr. of this city.

Married on Monday evening last, by the Rev. M. I Rhees, Mr. David Ellis, Merchant, to Miss Martha Brown, both of Southwark.

By the arrival of the ship Argus, capt. Black at New-York, 11 days from New Orleans, we learn—

That on the 23d March the Spanish troops evacuated the Walnut Hills.

On the 30th capt Guion hoisted the American flag on the fort at the Natchez.

On the 2d April major Kersey arrived from the Chickasaw Bluff.

The works on Walnut Hill have not been burnt by the Indians as reported.

Nothing can be more unequvocal than the patriotic expression of the sentiment of the citizens of Philadelphia on the present situation of our country, and their approbation of the measures of the goverament. It has been expressed, 1st. By an address signed by FIVE HUNDRED Merchants; 2d. by the address of the Mayor and Aldermen and the Select and Common Councils in their corporate capacity; 3d. by the memorial of the citizens at large, signed by about FIVE THOUSAND, although the Quakers, who are all decided friends of the Government, declined signing on account, not of the general tenor or intention of the thing, but of some expressions rather strong for the religious and peaceable tenets of that sect.

VALERIUS.

It is to be remarked that in the infamous Letter addressed to the President, in yesterday's Aurora under the signature of *Valerius*, a complete sentence is taken from the ASSASSIN FELTON's letter to the Duke of Buckingham, previous to his murder. We see what class of authors these fellows consult and what models they choose for imitation.

EXTRACT OF LYING.

"Firm—united—let us be," &c.

Bache, finding this sentiment of union and patriotism rapidly spreading throughout the United States, and cementing the *honest men* of all parties in one common bond of interest and brotherhood, attacks it with wickedness and virulence wherever he finds it. The song sung with the enthusiastic applause of every American at the Theatre on Wednesday last, has excited his keenest resentment and called for an exertion of his abandoned *Lying faculty*. I shall point out a few of the most *glaring* falsehoods in his account of this song and its reception, leaving the smaller ones as undeserving of censure.—When you find a *little lie* or a *harmless* one in the Aurora praise it, as it is the *nearest approach* to truth that can be expected from that quarter, and is entitled to the same kind of pre-eminence that a *simple pick pocket* would have among a gang of *cut throats* and *assassins*.

But to the Aurora—"For some days past" (says Bache) "the anglo monarchical Tory party (to wit, the opposers of French tribute and submission) "have appeared at the Theatre in full triumph, and the President's March and other Aristocratic tunes" (to wit, *Yankee Doodle* and *Stony Point*) "have been loudly vociferated for and vehemently applauded" and long may they be so. He says "the admirers of British tyranny assembled on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the Managers having announced *in the Bills of the day* that there would be given a *Patriotic Song* to the tune of the President's March."—A LIE—The Managers announced no such thing neither in the Bills of the day nor any where else. "When the wished for song came—which contained the most ridiculous bombast, *the vilest adulation to Anglo Monarchical party.*"—A LIE—The song is now before the public and they will see that there is not throughout, a single allusion to any party or any party principle or question. It contains general expressions of love and attachment *to our country and liberties*, without reproach to *any foreign nation*. It applauds the worthies who fought and bled for American freedom, (whom I suppose Bache calls the anglo monarchical party) without censure or abuse of any body. It contains a fervent wish of unanimity, of a cordial and brotherly coalition of all good men of all parties. It is this wish, joined with the prospect we now have of this unanimity, that strike the pangs of hell through Bache and his associates in French corruption, & blasts the vile projects they have so long fostered with an *adder's* vigilence and care. It is this glorious, happy prospect which invigorates the wings of the AMERICAN EAGLE, and promises it a flight far above the efforts of foreign influence and corruption, or domestic faction and treason. But the two Presidents are spoken of with respect, and this offends the delicacy of Bache. And if I shall ever see the day when my countrymen shall forget the services of a WASHINGTON and an ADAMS, when the recollection and applause of them shall be unwelcome to their ears, I shall see the day when American virtue and gratitude are buried and extinct. Bache goes on to say that the Anglo-monarchical party "in the fury of their exultation, threatened to throw over or otherwise ill treat every person who did not join heartily in the applause"—A LIE—and every person at the theatre, and *Bache himself was there*, knows it to be so. He then goes on to abuse the managers, and asked why the orchestra refused to play *Ca Ira when repeatedly called for*—A LIE—one or two *weak* and solitary voices, it is true, one of which was probably Bache, and the other his friend and companion Callender, called once or twice in a feeble tone for *Ca Ira*, but were instantly overwhelmed with loud and irresistable hissing, and a general call for *Stony Point*, which was played.

I was about to remark many other falsehoods in this paltry effort of malice and disappointment, but I have already spent more time on the wretch, than he deserves. He concludes by inviting the republican party if they go again to this temple of aristocracy, "at least to go in a party sufficiently strong to protect themselves from outrage, from insult and from degradation." Infamous incendiary, who thus endeavors to excite tumult and riot in a place of public amusement that might end with the most serious consequences. Outrage or insult have never been offered to any body there; and I am sure no AMERICAN REPUBLICAN will feel *degradation* at an *American Song* that interferes with no party, but that, if such a one there is, they hate American independence, and would prostrate us at the feet of France, paying tribute for our existence, and licking the feet that tread on us. AN AMERICAN.

Quere. Why did Bache, on Wednesday evening after the play was over, send his compliments to Mr. Fox, and request a copy of this vile *Anglo-monarchic* Song?

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated 22nd April, 1798.

"As to our political appearance we have not looked or felt so well for two years back. Since the communications have been made public, there seems to be but one sentiment in this quarter. We may possibly have ten or a dozen headstrong fools, or bribed knaves that may yet justify one of the most corrupt and abandoned governments, if it may be called a government, that ever existed. But these Fools and Knaves at present have judgment enough to keep out of sight."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Brig Amiable Creole, Story, Amsterdam	45
Schr. Favorite, Shaw, Charlestou	7

Yesterday arrived in town Captain Burrowes, late of the schr. Lively, of this port, from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, which he left the 28th ult. when his own vessel and several others had been condemned.

Capt. Burrowes informs that he took passage home in the schr. Mary, Brothers, bound to Baltimore, and left her off the capes of Delaware; that the schr. Lively and several other stout privateers were fitting out at Guadaloupe for the purpose of cruising on the American coast, and that the people belonging to the Pigou had left Guadaloupe in a whale boat, in order to join their ship at Antigua, and that the British had claimed salvage for the capture,

New-York, April. 26.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Ship Argus, Black, New-Orleans	13
Brig Nancy, Worth, Charleston	5
Mery, Boardman, Misbon	45
Schr. Huntress, Fitch, Savannah	4
Phœnix, Ives, Havannah	12
Olive, Sheffield, do.	12
Bellona, Pierce, N. Carolina	4

Capt. Boardman spoke the brig Porcupine on the 17th inst a few days before which, in a gale of wind, she started a plank, which caused capt. Brooks to throw overboard a quantity of her cargo; when capt. B. left her, one pump kept her, free.

Ship America, capt. Henshaw, of New-York, bound to Amsterdam, is taken by the French and carried to Amsterdam, her port of destination!

Yesterday arrived brig Mary, capt. Boardman 45 days from Lisbon, who states that Mr. Bulkeley, the American consul there, informed him that a treaty of peace was negotiating at Madrid, between the Republic of France & Portugal, under the auspices of the Prince of Peace, which it was expected would soon be completed.

Capts. Dean and Williams of and for Salem sailed in company with capt. B.

Left at Lisbon——, Lee, of and for N. York to sail in 3 or 4 days; also capt. Tredwel of Boston.

Admiral Jarvis, with 18 or 20 sail of the line was at Lisbon, when Capt. sailed.

Capt. B. on the 3d April in lat. 35,00 long 48, spoke schr. Betsey, Gen. Clark, from Nantucket to the Cape de Verd out 16 days all well.

April 11, lat. 35 54 long. 64, 00, spoke a Ketch, from the Isle of France bound to Salem.

Capt. Boardman informs that the Crescent frigate (present from the United States to the Dey of Algiers) on her passage touched at Gibraltar and fired a salute, which was returned by the fort.

Passengers in the Favorite from London.

Mr. Skidmore, Miss Dow, and
Mr. William Oxley, Miss Proctor.
Mrs. & Miss Campbell.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. *FRANCIS's* Night.

THIS EVENING, April 27,

Will be presented a new COMEDY, in three acts, (never performed here) called

TIT FOR TAT.

Old Meanwell, mr Warren; Young Meanwell, mr Fox; Villamour, mr Marshall; Skipwill, mr Hardinge.—Florinda, mrs Marshall; Letty, mrs Francis.

End of the Comedy, a new COMIC SCOTCH BALLET, (Performed upwards of one hundred nights at Drury-Lane Theatre) called THE SCOTCH GHOST; OR FANNY'S LOVE.

The principal characters, by mr and mrs Byrne, mr Francis, mr Warrell, jun. master Byrne, mad. Harwood and miss Milbourne—In which will be introduced a variety of Strath spey's Reels, &c.

The Ballet under the direction of Mr Byrne.

After which (never performed here) a COMEDY, in one act, called

ALL IN GOOD HUMOUR.

Squire Hairbrain, mr Bernard; Robin, mr Blissett; Crop, mr Warrell, jun. Chagrin, mr Francis; Bellamy, mr Fox.

Mrs Chagrin, mrs L'Estrange; Sophia, miss L'Estrange; Dorothy, mrs Francis.

In the course of the Comedy Mr. Fox will, for the second time and by particular desire, sing a new Song (written by a Citizen of Philadelphia) to the tune of the

PRESIDENT's MARCH.

To which will be added, a SERIOUS PANTOMIME, (never performed here) told in action, in one act, called

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

General Wolfe, (with "How stands the Glass around," written by general Wolfe, the night previous to his departure for Quebec) mr Marshall; General Monckton, (with an Irish drinking Song) mr Hardinge; Brigadier General Townshend, mr Warren; Surgeon Adair, (with a Song) mr Darley; Grenadier, mr Warrell, jun. Indian Chief, mr Doctor. Officers, Soldiers, Attendants, &c.

The last Scene, in which the lamented hero expires, will display a group, exactly imitative of the celebrated Print of the death of General Wolfe.

The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with a new FARCE, (never performed) called THE

ADVENTURES OF A WIT.

Trifle, (The Wit) mr Harwood; Trip, mr Blissett; Old Squaretoes, mr Francis.

Coriana, (with a Song—The music composed by mr Taylor.) mrs Marshall; Mrs Soberly, mrs L'Estrange; Fillett, mrs Francis.

☞ Mrs. FRANCIS respectfully informs her Friends who may honor her with their patronage, on this night, that such care has been taken in the Arrangements of the various Entertainments that the curtain will drop at or before 11 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and at Mr. Carr's Musical Repository, Market-Street, and Mrs Francis, No. 70, North Eight-street.

☞ On Saturday, the favorite Comedy, (not acted these two years) called *The Busy Body*—a Comic Sketch, called *Pictures of the Times*—with *Love in a Camp*; or, *Darby Turned Soldier*—For the benefit of Mr. BLISSETT and Mrs. BERNARD.

* * Mr. L'ESTRANGE's Night will be on Tuesday next.

Lost or Mislaid,

Kearny Wharton's Note to the Subscriber, dated April 25th, 1798, payable at sixty days after date, for fifteen hundred dollars—Should it be offered for negotiation, the public are cautioned against receiving it; if found and returned, such person will be entitled to a liberal reward. GEORGE PENNOCK.

april 27. 3t

Massachusetts District.

By Order of the Honorable JOHN LOWELL, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts District,

"NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned," That a Libel is filed in said Court by Christian G Grutzmacher, late Commander of the ship Corona, of and from Hamburgh, and Henry Andrew Heins as agents for the owners of said Ship, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, saved from said ship Corona, wrecked on Cape Cod within said District on the 16th March last—which goods, wares and merchandize, were consigned to divers persons in Philadelphia, in the District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—and that said Libel is filed as aforesaid, for the freight said to be due to the Libellants on said goods, wares and merchandize, and for necessary expences paid by them which have arisen upon the same—And that trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libel at a District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Boston, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BRADFORD,
"*Marshal of Massachusetts.*"

Dated at Boston, April 23d, 1798. } tawtf

☞ Those gentlemen who are concerned in the cargo of the ship Corona, Captain Grutzmacher, bound from Hamburgh to Philadelphia, but lately cast away on Cape Cod, will please to meet on Monday morning, 30th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, in No. 3.

april 27.

The Subscribers,

Are landing at Willing's wharf, from on board of the ship Elizabeth, Captain Peaslee, from Batavia,

400,000 lbs. of best Java Coffee,

292 Canisters of Sugar
A few tons of Sapan wood

FOR SALE

Philips, Cramond & Co

april 16 1w

CEDAR RAILS.

THE Subscriber will contract for the delivery of any quantity of Cedar Rails of a very superior quality, at any place on the Delaware below Trenton, on moderate terms.

GIDEON H. WELLS,
No. 125, Market-street.

april 24. 3taw4w

92

1798

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES'

april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, *Chesnut Street,*

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12*th*, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, *South Front Street,*

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april 12 s&th.6w

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's street wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof
160 do 1st do. } Choice Brandy
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks
A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.
For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks
Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d2w cot17M

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing	5 shares	} Issued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703	5 do.	
732	1 do.	issued to Edwards and Co.
3188	5 do.	issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928	4 do.	issued to Flyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 c6w

Imported in the ship Phœnix,

Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,
A quantity of Linseed Oil, and
Two cases low priced Linen Checks

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

april 19. cotf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30*th*. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paislie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

march 12. §

Ross & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the rout of Chesnut Hill, to the twelve mile stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berr, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

april 17—eodt30M

To be Let,

(And immediate possession given)

A Pleasant Country Seat, on the Germantown road, five miles and a quarter from the City. Enquire at No. 39 Pine-street.

april 17. 2awtf

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtE

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India*, *German*, *Irish*, *French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,
Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former customers, and his friends in general.

2aw4w

LOST,

THIS morning in or near the market, a Lady's Red Morocco Pocket Book with a Silver Clasp, about half worn, in which were two Ten Dollar Bank Notes and sundry papers, useless to any but the owner. If the person who found it will leave it and the contents with the printer hereof, they will be rewarded with one of the notes.

april 18 3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Mahanagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siflersoy
Piniafcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Meck Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets.
Luncile, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r*

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 32 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

December 29. §